Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1473.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

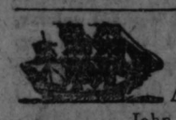
Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26. tuthsót



For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

☞ The owners of Goods in the ship William Penn, are requested to send their permits on board as soon as possible.

May 19 §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

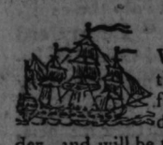
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.



Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Lost—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. Any person who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-street, will be handsomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

The Subscriber,

Determined to retire from business, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and those who wish to anticipate may receive the money at a reasonable discount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorchester, near Boston, 16th May 1797.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and

Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

To Let,

And possession given in two weeks,

A good 3 story Brick House,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-street.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-street.

May 26 §6t

JOHN CRAIG

HAS just imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for sale on reasonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Post and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has also for Sale,

Best Red Clover Seed

Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use
Teneriffe Wine of first and second Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogsheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glass
Two Trunks of best Patent, Silk and Cotton Hosiery

April 18. 4aw

Received by the Indostan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice consisting of the following Coast Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. fine
Madras Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muslins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 32w.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before disposed of at private sale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fishing creeks, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. The soil is remarkably fertile; and besides a large body of meadow, there are considerable improvements on the premises. These lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the Citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA,

Secretary.

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia, May 17th, 1797.

20—§4w

Just received,

And for sale by Isaac Harvey, jun. No. 5, South Water-street,

A parcel of prime Rice; also,
Trinidad and Cayenne Cotton
Coffee in Barrels and Bags
Spanish Hides and Beef.

4th mo. 25, 1797. d4w

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ship GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Cossas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes
Emerties	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Eernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, striped and flowered fine muslins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various sorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Casks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes East-India Spirits

For sale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

For Sale,

ON board the ship MOLLY, John Frost, master from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-street wharf

6000 bushels of fine stoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well assorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyson } TEAS
17 tubs Quicksilver
2 chests Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few chests Manchester Goods well assorted in corduroys, thicksets, ginghams, muslinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black sewing silk,

180 Crates queens ware, well assorted,
10 Tons sheet lead,
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 casks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing slates,
1 box ink-stands & note presses,
Sail canvas assorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

Rofs & Simson,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,

Superior Old Lisbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market

Teneriffe Wine,

In Madeira Casks
A few Quarter Chests best
Fresh Hyson and Hyson Skin } TEAS
Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

Millinery Room,

No. 136 Market-street.

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that she has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which she hopes to be able to shew them in a few days.

May 18 §30t

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Rafer, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8 Chesnut-Street,

Have for Sale

FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.

March 6. §

Advertisement.

PURSUANT *to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.*

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfs

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 Market-street,

HAVE received per the ships William Penn and Star from London, a large and fashionable assortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the newest patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muslins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and strip'd
Do tamboured, of a very superior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muslinets
Damask table-linen, in setts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Russia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Irish Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new shapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdashery line.

May 22 §20t

Post-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be closed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boston will be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagsborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-House and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, will be closed every Monday morning at half past 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Just Imported,

IN the ship Woodrop Sims, Capt. Hodgson, from Canton, and for sale by the Subscriber, at Mrs. Kinsey's, corner of Second and Pine-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson and
Gunpowder } Teas all fresh and of excellent quality.

Also,

A few Nankeens.

C. HAIGHT.

April 17 dtf

Just Arrived,

In the schooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for sale by the subscriber.

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do. Cheese.
Lutestrings.	Do. Glass ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rhubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quicksilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1797.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, and prescribing their Duties.

SEC. 1. BE it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That at the first meeting of the Select and Common Councils in the month of June in the present year, and at their first meeting in the month of December in the same and every succeeding year, there shall be appointed, by concurrent resolutions of the said Councils, not less than three, nor more than five discreet persons, citizens of, and resident in, the city of Philadelphia, by the name of The City Commissioners, who shall, during the period of their appointments, exercise and perform the several authorities and duties hereinafter given and prescribed, or which shall hereafter be given and prescribed by any ordinance or resolution of the Citizens of Philadelphia in Select and Common Councils assembled, or which, by any ordinance or resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia in Common Council assembled, remaining in force at the time of the passing of this ordinance, and not repealed or annulled by the same, are given or prescribed to the City Commissioners heretofore chosen and appointed, under an ordinance of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, passed on the third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and the Commissioners so appointed at the first meeting of the Select and Common Councils, in the month of June in the present year, shall be and remain in office until the last day of December following, inclusive; and the Commissioners so appointed at the first meeting of the said Councils in the month of December in the present or any succeeding year, shall be and remain in office from the first day of January next succeeding the time of their appointment, inclusive, for and during the full term of one year, unless they or any of them shall be previously removed by a resolution of the said Select and Common Councils; Provided always, That in case the office of any of the said Commissioners shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy may be supplied in the manner abovementioned, at any time after it shall so happen.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained and enacted, That each of the Commissioners so appointed, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, according to law, that he will faithfully execute the office of a City Commissioner of the City of Philadelphia, and the said Commissioners or a majority of them so qualified as aforesaid, which number shall at all times form a quorum for the transaction of any business, shall meet at the Court-House in High-street or such other place as may be appointed by a resolution of the Select and Common Councils, on the Tuesday of every week, which meeting may be continued from time to time by adjournment: and the said Commissioners shall have and employ a suitable person as a Clerk to attend in their office, keep their accounts, and perform all such business as is usually performed by a Clerk, and the same at pleasure to dismiss, and employ another.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have the several authorities and perform the duties hereinafter mentioned: that is to say, They shall, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, demise and let the public wharves and landing-places, the fish and scale-houses, and the cellar under the City-Hall, and the house on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the Toll-gates at the ferry on the said river, together with the wharves and landing-places properly appurtenant to the same) the leases for which shall not be made to continue longer than one year respectively, without the consent of the Select and Common Councils, signified by concurrent resolutions, and shall contain proper covenants for the quarterly payment of the rents thereby reserved, and the other usual and necessary covenants, with at least two sufficient sureties for the due performance of the same, to be approved of as hereafter directed with respect to the other terms of the said leases. But every person to whom the lots on Schuylkill may be demised, shall be bound to render at all times, when thereto required, every assistance in his power, towards securing the bridge at the said ferry, upon sudden emergencies, against any injuries from ice, swells, freshets or otherwise, and also for the swinging and replacing the said bridge, when rendered necessary for the passing of boats, or by the accumulation of trash or rubbish against the same. And the said Commissioners shall, at least four months previous to the first day of January next, and every succeeding year respectively, cause advertisements to be published in two of the daily news-papers of the city, and continued therein thrice a week for one month, inviting proposals to be made and sent to them at their office, in writing, stating the rents which the applicants are willing to pay for all or any part of the said property, and the said Commissioners shall lay all proposals which they shall so receive before the Mayor, and, with his consent and approbation, determine upon and accept those proposals which shall be most advantageous to the city. And the said Commissioners, from year to year, shall let the fixed and moveable stalls of the markets for the highest and best rents, payable quarterly, which can reasonably be obtained for the same, regulating the leases thereof in such manner, that the same will expire on the last day of December inclusive, in the present and every future year respectively, which rents shall be collected by the Clerks of the markets as heretofore, and the said Commissioners shall quarterly, settle the accounts of the said Clerks, ascertain the balances due from them respectively, and report the same to the Treasurer. And the said Commissioners shall contract with proper workmen who will undertake to repair the bridge over Schuylkill at High-street, to replace it as soon as possible after it or any part of it may be carried away or damaged, and to purchase timber, plank, and other materials necessary for the same, and for building and repairing the boat or boats necessary to be kept there, and for keeping the ropes and wharves in proper repair, and the said Commissioners shall see that such contracts are punctually complied with, and report to the Select and Common Councils any final delinquency therein. They shall also contract with proper persons, from time to time, to repair and keep in repair, the ferry-houses, fish and scale-houses, market-houses, wharves, docks, and the fences and inclosures of all the real estate belonging to the city, and see that such contracts are complied with, and they shall take the general care and superintendance of the said property, so as to prevent nuisances and encroachments thereupon, and shall attend to the execution of the several acts of the legislature of this state, and the ordinances of the Corporation, now in force, or which hereafter shall be passed for preventing or removing projections, obstructions, or nuisances in the streets, lanes, alleys or footways of the city.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall examine every account which shall be exhibited to them, for any monies demanded as due, in pursuance of any contract which shall be made by them, and if they allow the same, give a certificate specifying the amount due, and the purposes for which the debt was contracted, which certificate, together with the account and vouchers respecting the same, shall be presented to the Mayor for his investigation; and if the Mayor approve of said account, as legally due, he shall draw an order on the Treasurer for the sum mentioned in such certificate, but if he shall not approve thereof, he shall transmit the said account and vouchers, with such observations thereon as he may think proper, to the Select and Common Councils for their examination and final decision. Provided always, That every order so drawn shall specify the object for which the debt shall have been contracted, and shall be charged by the Treasurer to the particular account for which the monies therein due shall have accrued, and whenever the amount of any appropriation, or the sums received thereupon shall be exhausted, no other or future order shall be drawn upon such account, but notice of the same having been so exhausted, shall be given by the Mayor to the Commissioners, and they shall immediately thereupon notify the same to the Select and Common Councils, and, at the same time, state the different contracts which shall then have been made upon the credit of such appropriation, with the situation of the respective objects for which the same is assigned. And in order that the Mayor may be possessed of the necessary information, he shall have authority, at any time, to inspect the books of the Treasurer, or demand from him the state of the account of each, or any particular appropriation, and the amount of the balance remaining in his hands thereupon. And in case it shall at any time be found or apprehended by the said Commissioners, that any specific appropriation will be inadequate to the object or objects for which it is assigned, they shall immediately report the same to the Select and Common Councils, and state what further addition or provision will be necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the said Commissioners shall determine upon and cause such additional wells to be dug, and pumps therein to be fixed, and lamps to be set up, in such convenient places as to them shall appear necessary within the streets, lanes and alleys of the city. And they shall also, with the approbation of the Select and Common Councils, limit, direct and appoint the depth of all vaults, wells and sinks, hereafter to be dug within the city, for privies or necessary houses, which regulation being so made, and approved in Select and Common Councils, shall be advertised in two or more newspapers of the city, and then deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Mayor's Court, for the inspection of any inhabitant of the said city. And if any person or persons whatever, shall dig or cause to be dug, any vault, well, or sink for a necessary house or houses of any greater depth than shall be limited and appointed by the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid, or nearer to the line of his lot than two feet, every such person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars, and for

every three months the nuiſance ſhall remain after notice given by the ſaid Commiſſioners to remove the ſame, the perſon or perſons ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty dollars, to be ſued for and recovered in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in any Court of competent juriſdiction, and paid into the Treaſury for the uſe of the City.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall appoint a Superintendant of the nightly watch, and hire and employ a ſufficient number of able-bodied men to light and watch the city by night, at certain fixed monthly or other wages, and preſcribe rules for their government, and diſmiſs them from office when they ſhall think proper, and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall purchaſe and provide oil, wick and the other materials neceſſary for the ſupply of the public lamps, and ſhall take care that the city be properly and regularly lighted.

Sec. 7. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall cauſe, from time to time, to be repaired and kept in order, all the public pavements, lamps, wells and pumps belonging to the city, and for ſuch purpoſe ſhall contract with proper perſons upon ſuch terms as ſhall be moſt advantageous, and take care that ſuch contracts be complied with.

Sec. 8. And whereas, There are many public ſtreets not yet paved, which are often in bad condition, and difficult to be paſſed: Be it therefore enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall keep in good repair, by drawing off the water, and otherwiſe, all the public ſtreets which are in common uſe.

Sec. 9. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall cauſe ſuch of the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city, as the Select and Common Councils, by reſolution, ſhall from time to time direct, to be pitched and paved; and they ſhall alſo cauſe all the public ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city, to be well and properly cleanſed, and the filth removed therefrom, and ſhall have authority to make ſuch reaſonable contracts and purchaſes, as may be neceſſary to the execution of the ſame. And that the ſaid Commiſſionres may be made more circumſpect, in attending to the proper cleanſing of the ſaid ſtreets, lanes, and alleys, by an individual reſponſibility, they, or a majority of them, ſhall at ſome one of their meetings in the month of June in the preſent, and in the month of January in every ſucceeding year, divide the city into diſtricts, and aſſign to each one of their own body the ſuperintendance of one of the ſaid diſtricts, and they ſhall immediately cauſe an advertiſement of ſuch arrangement to be inſerted in two of the daily newſpapers of this city, and cauſe the ſame to be continued therein twice a week for one month. And it ſhall be the particular duty of each of the ſaid Commiſſioners, to attend carefully to the cleanlineſs of the diſtrict ſo placed under his care, and to ſee that the filth and all noxious matter is ſeaſonably and properly removed from all the ſtreets, lanes and alleys therein. And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall cauſe the manure ſo collected to be diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage and removed as ſpeedily as poſſible.

Sec. 10. And be it further ordained and enacted, That where the cart-way in any public ſtreet, lane or alley in this city, hath been paved, or hereafter ſhall be ordered to be paved, with ſtone, under the authority of this ordinance, every owner of the lot or lots of ground oppoſite to ſuch ſtone pavement, ſhall, without delay, at his own coſt, cauſe the foot-way in front of his ground to be paved with brick, and ſupported by hewn ſtones, and kept in repair as they have formerly been, or ſhall be ordered to be done; and if the owner of any ground oppoſite to the ſtone pavement heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, ſhall neglect to pave with brick and ſupport the foot-way, and to keep the ſame in repair, as before directed, for the ſpace of twenty days after he or the tenant or occupant of ſuch lot, or the attorney in fact of the ſaid owner, ſhall have been thereto required by any of the City Commiſſioners, then it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid City Commiſſioners, and they are hereby enjoined and required, to pave with brick, and ſupport and defend in the manner aforeſaid, and to repair all ſuch footways as aforeſaid, and to recover the whole amount of the expenſe thereof, together with twenty per centum advance thereon, as a penalty for ſuch neglect, and the coſts of ſuit, by an action in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, to be brought in any court of competent juriſdiction, againſt the owner of ſuch lot of ground, or to levy the ſame by diſtreſs and ſale of goods and chattels of the tenant in poſſeſſion of ſuch lot of ground, in the manner that rents are or ſhall be by law recoverable; which tenant is hereby authorized to pay the ſame and deduct the amount thereof out of the rent which may then be due, or thereafter become due for ſuch lot or lots of ground, and the ſame when recovered, ſhall be paid into the Treaſury for the uſe of the city. Provided always nevertheleſs, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall not require or cauſe to be paved or repaired before the front of any lot or lots not actually built upon, more than a ſtrip of brick pavement, of the breadth of five feet from the gutter or ſtone edge bordering the foot-ways, the reſidue of ſuch footways from the ſaid ſtrip of pavement to the line of the ſtreets being laid with gravel, ſo as to ſupport the ſaid pavement, in ſuch manner as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall direct.

Sec. 11. And be it further ordained and enacted, That where there are private cart-ways leading from public cart-ways to any ſtore-houſes, ſtables, or other building, and croſſing any footway within the paved parts of the city, ſuch footway where it ſhall be ſo croſſed, ſhall be paved at the expenſe of him her or them, for whoſe uſe ſuch cart-way is or ſhall be required or allowed, in manner following, that is to ſay, either wholly with broad flat ſtones, hewn and laid cloſe together, or wholly with hard bricks laid on their narroweſt ſide or edge.

Sec. 12. And be it further ordained and enacted, That when the Select and Common Councils ſhall have directed any ſtreets, lanes and alleys to be paved, repaved or repaired, the Commiſſioners ſhall execute the ſame according to ſuch regulations as ſhall be agreed on by the Mayor, Aldermen and Regulators, according to law. And to prevent irregularities in the footways of old pavements, and preſerve a plain and even ſurface, any perſon or perſons making any new pavement, or repairing any old one, ſhall conform the ſame to the regulation already made, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every offence, the ſum of twenty dollars, to be recovered with coſts by the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any of them, and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city; and the Commiſſioners are hereby moreover authorized to take up all pavements which have heretofore been laid contrary to exiſting regulations, or may hereafter be laid in violation of this ordinance, and cauſe the ſame to be paved in conformity thereto, at the expence of the proper owner, and to recover the whole amount of the expence thereof, together with twenty per centum advance thereon, as a penalty, in the manner and for the uſe as heretofore directed in the tenth ſection of this ordinance.

Sec. 13. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall examine all the ſtones provided by the owners of lots for the purpoſe of ſupporting the footways at the line of the cartways, and if they ſhall not be of ſufficient length, depth and thickneſs, and of good quality, or ſhall not be hewn ſo as to form even joints, and to preſent fair ſurfaces, with a proper bevel on the top and front, they ſhall reject the ſame; and if any owner ſhall cauſe any of the ſtones ſo rejected to be put into the ſaid pavement to ſupport a footway, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of half a dollar for every foot, running meaſure, of the length of ſuch rejected ſtones, to be recovered with coſts by the ſaid Commiſſioners or any of them, and paid into the treaſury for the uſe of the city.

Sec. 14. And be it further ordained and enacted, That when any perſon ſhall be about to erect, or repair any houſe or building within the paved parts of the city, and ſhall be deſirous to occupy a part of the ſtreet, by placing a lime houſe and materials for building therein, he ſhall apply to the City Commiſſioners, ſome two or more of whom ſhall view the place, and if they ſhall think it neceſſary to have a lime houſe and lay materials in the ſtreet, they ſhall allot ſuch part of the ſtreet as they ſhall think neceſſary and proper to accommodate the owner, and ſhall give a written permiſſion, deſcribing the ſpace ſo to be uſed, and containing a condition that the lime is to be ſifted in an incloſure with a cloſe board fence of at leaſt eight feet in heighth within the ſaid ſpace, or upon the owner's ground, ſo as not to incommode the citizens; and if any perſon ſhall place any lime houſe or materials for building within the paved parts of the city, without ſuch permiſſion ſo as aforeſaid firſt obtained, or ſhall place any lime houſe, ſift lime, make mortar, or place any materials, lime core or rubbiſh, in any other part of the ſtreet, or in any other manner than ſhall be allowed by the Commiſſioners as aforeſaid, or ſhall ſuffer the ſame to remain in the place allowed for more than two weeks after ſuch building ſhall be covered in, or, in caſe of repairs, for more than twenty four hours after the Commiſſioners ſhall have given notice for the removal thereof, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit the ſum of three dollars for every day the ſame ſhall ſo remain after ſuch notice given, to be recovered with coſts by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and paid into the Treaſury for the uſe of the City, and if any perſon cleaning any cellar, ſtable or other place, or paving or repairing any footway, or upon any other occaſion ſhall place any rubbiſh or dung in the ſtreet, and ſuffer the ſame to remain there more than twenty-four hours after they are ſo placed, or after the repair be finiſhed, or after notice to remove ſhall be given by the Commiſſioners, or ſome perſon by their order, he or ſhe, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit the ſum of two dollars, to be recovered with coſts before any Alderman, by any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, one moiety thereof to the uſe of him who ſhall ſue, and the other moiety to be retained dy the Alderman, and paid into the Treaſury for the uſe of the city. Provided always, That this ſection, or any part thereof, ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any houſe keepers, or their ſervants collecting their houſe dirt, and placing the ſame with the dirt and rubbiſh to be raked out of the gutters and water courſes, in a heap without the gutters, to the end that the ſcavengers may remove the ſame.

Sec. 15. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the City Commiſſioners ſhall appoint proper perſons to be corders of wood at the different public wharves and landing places within the city; and ſhall alſo appoint from time to time, as occaſion may require, ſuch and ſo many ſtands for draymen, and hackney coachmen within the city, as to them ſhall appear requiſite.

Sec. 16. And be it further ordained and enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall make out, and cauſe to be delivered in two fair copies, one of which ſhall be preſented to the Select and one to the Common Council at their firſt meeting reſpectively, in the month of December in every year, a juſt and true account of all and ſingular their tranſactions and diſburſements for the current year, including and deſignating the quantity of work and repair done, with a ſpecification in detail of the expences incurred for each object under their ſuperintendance, ſo far as the ſame may be practicable, with an inventory of all the ſtock, utenſils, materials and neceſſaries of every kind belonging to the city, which ſhall then be provided, and remain on hand, and together with ſuch account and inventory, ſhall furniſh an eſtimate of the ſeveral ſums which will be neceſſary to complete any work or tranſaction begun and then unfiniſhed; and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall calculate, make out and deliver, in like manner, to the Select and Common Councils, at their firſt meeting reſpectively, in the ſaid month of December in every year, a ſtatement, of the monies which will probably be neceſſary for each diſtinct object under their ſuperintendance for the year ſucceeding, and when the ſaid Councils ſhall have determined what ſums of money ſhall be raiſed for thoſe purpoſes, the Commiſſioners ſhall immediately aſſeſs the ſame, according to the laſt county aſſeſſment, upon the perſons and eſtates, real and perſonal, within the city, and ſhall alſo cauſe duplicate liſts of ſuch aſſeſſment to be made out, and delivered to ſuch proper perſons as ſhall be willing to undertake the collection thereof, and who ſhall produce the beſt ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty. And the ſaid Commiſſioners, when ſuch duplicate liſts are returned, ſhall allow to the ſaid collectors, ſuch reductions as they may judge right, for perſons charged with perſonal taxes, who are not to be found, or are unable to pay the ſame. And the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, likewiſe, render, from time to time, ſuch accounts, ſtatements and information within their department, as may be required by any reſolve of the Select or Common Councils, and ſhall ſubmit their books, accounts and vouchers, to the inſpection of any Committee or Committees appointed for that purpoſe, by either of the ſaid Councils.

Sec. 17. And be it further ordained and enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, after the paſſing of this ordinance, maliciouſly, wilfully or wantonly break or carry away the handles, or ſtop up the ſpouts of any of the public pumps, or otherwiſe injure, or damage the ſaid pumps, or ſhall extinguiſh, break deſtroy injure overthrow or carry away, any of the public lamps, lamp-poſts, watch houſes. or any thing pertaining thereto, in any of the ſtreets, lanes or alleys, within the city, every ſuch perſon ſo offending and every perſon aiding or concerned in ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the ſum of one Hundred dollars, to be applied to the purpoſes of lighting, watching, and paving the ſtreets of the city, and the city Commiſſioners are hereby ſtrictly enjoined diligently to enquire after and to proſecute all who ſhall offend herein.

Sec. 18. And be it further ordained and enacted, That an ordinance of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, paſſed the third day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An ordinance for providing for the lighting, watching, watering, pitching, paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," and every matter and thing therein contained, is hereby repealed and made null and void.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, L. S. C. the twenty-ſecond day of May, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

SAMUEL HODGDON,
Preſident of the Common Council.

FRANCIS GURNEY,
Preſident of the Select Council.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Tueſday, May 23.

In a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the anſwer reported to the Preſident's Speech, Mr. Nicholas's propoſition being under conſideration:

Mr. Oiles ſaid, that as the committee appeared divided on the addreſs, and as he had attended the diſcuſſion, he ſubmitted to the conſideration of members whether it would not be adviſeable, in order to produce a ſpirit of unanimity and cool deliberation, to recommit the report and ſend the amendment alſo to the committee with an addition of members: he wiſhed the gentleman laſt up had been more delicate on a ſubject that he had touched; if he infers that becauſe one part of the members may think a raſh meaſure juſt, that thoſe who think differently muſt not exerciſe their judgments in thinking the contrary, he thought the gentleman had overſtretched his reaſoning; he was one of thoſe who felt a ſtrong apprehenſion of a war; he thought one means would be more likely to prevent it than another—& he was for uſing that preventive meaſure becauſe he thought it both juſt, honourable, and wiſe; we all concur in our declaration of at leaſt a love of peace, he was ſorry to hear language which betrayed a very different diſpoſition; he was for ſhewing our ultimatum and taking the conſequences, but he would not agree to be either ſilly or infolent in the proceeding, becauſe nothing was ſo unbecoming a wiſe man or a wiſe people, as anger or petulent irritation, when their happineſs and that of millions was at ſtake; he wiſhed the report to be re-committed, that we might proceed thus wiſely; after we had determined well and the iſſue ſhould diſappoint our fair and juſt expectations—he ſhould not be one of thoſe that would aſk others to ſupport his opinions—he would ſtand by his country in the ſtorm, and ſhare its fate, prove then by a recommittal that you do not aim at the triumph of a party, he therefore moved the recommittal; which was oppoſed by Mr. Harper and Mr. Brooke on the ground of its not being calculated to produce any effect.

Mr. Dayton (the Speaker) ſaid that he hoped the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, which had for its object a recommitment of the anſwer, would not prevail. It was certainly very deſirable that the Select Committee, appointed in the firſt inſtance for the purpoſe, ſhould have reported ſuch a draft of an anſwer as would have united in its favour all parts of the houſe. He was not the only one who had expected it. Diſappointed, however in ſuch an expectation, they were forbidden, Mr. Dayton ſaid, to indulge a hope than any good could be derived from ſending it back to a committee before one vote at leaſt was taken, and the ſenſe of the houſe thus far aſcertained as to the ſtyle and tenor of their reply. If this propoſition for amendment ſhould ſucceed, then the buſineſs would be right for reference to a committee, who would take ſuch amendment as their guide, and ſo modify the report as to render the whole correſpondent with it. As to the motion more immediately under conſideration, he could not give it his unqualified vote, more eſpecially when it was conſidered and acknowledged to be in its operation a complete ſubſtitute. Candor, however, compelled him to declare, that it contained one feature, and that too an important one, which attracted his attention, and would certainly have his approbation. There would, however, be a more proper place for introducing it than that propoſed by the mover. Stripped of the more exceptionable matter with which it was then connected, it might very well be adopted as an amendment in one of the latter paragraphs of the report, and would not at all vary the principle, or be inconſiſtent with the general tenor of it.

Wedneſday, May 24.

Mr. Swanwick opened the debate this morning. He lamented the loſs of time which was generally experienced at the opening of every ſeſſion in debating the anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, when, perhaps buſineſs of the firſt moment called for immediate attention. It was much to be wiſhed that committees appointed for this purpoſe, would confine themſelves to the inſtructions which were given to them on the occaſion, which were in general terms, viz. 's to prepare a reſpectful addreſs, aſſuring the Preſident that the houſe will take into their ſerious conſideration the varions important matters recommended to their attention.' If anſwers were drawn in general terms conformably to theſe inſtructions, he thought very many of the embarraſsments which they now experienced would be avoided, and every member would be left at liberty to purſue ſuch meaſures as appeared to them right, when they came before him in the ordinary courſe of buſineſs, unclogged by any creed which he might have been called to aſſent to before he had an opportunity of conſidering the ſubjects it contained. It alſo often occaſioned much warmth in debate, and ſerved to divide the houſe into two parties on the very threſhold of their buſineſs. This could not poſſibly have any good effect, but the contrary; he ſhould therefore be happy to ſee the practice ſimplified or aboliſhed together.

The effect at preſent has been, that no ſooner had the committee appointed to draft an addreſs made a report, than the gentleman from Virginia propoſed a ſubſtitute, which according to his idea, was more proper. A warm debate had taken place, and he believed that either might be adopted without effect, as they were merely a form of words leading to no concluſion. Suppoſe a majority of one was obtained on the report, what end would be produced? None: for it might be that the very perſons who voted on this general queſtion, might vote againſt particular ſubjects when they came under conſideration; as every one would recollect the difficulties which had been experienced in getting three frigates built, and this difficulty he doubted not, would again occur. Since, however, theſe two forms of an anſwer were before them; and they were called upon to ſay which they would adopt, it might be proper to go into ſome conſideratioc of the ſubject.

The difference betwixt the two productions ſeemed to be, that the one reported ſeemed to expreſs great indignity on account of the injuries received from the French republic, and a determination to repel them; that produced by the gentleman from Virginia was of a more conciliatory tone, recommending to the Preſident to begin his negociation with placing the French republic on the ſame ground with the other belligerent powers. So that the difference was ſimply as it reſpected a few words.

What were the arguments in favor of the warm tone? They were told it would have a great effect on the French republic; becauſe if a ſpirited anſwer were given to the Preſident's communicaaion, ſignifying (as his colleague, Mr. Sitgreaves expreſſed it) that we were determined to "die in the laſt ditch," it would ſtrike them with terror. If he thought this effect could be really produced, it might be ſome inducement for him to agree toit.

Mr. S. remarked, that they were told by Mr. Pinckney, in his letter to the Secretary of State, that it was probable that two events had contributed to his diſmiſſal from the French republic, viz. one, the victories of Buonaparte in Italy, the other, the addreſs of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident at the laſt ſeſſion. With reſpect to the anſwers alluded to, no opinion could be formed from this aſſertion, becauſe, though that of the Houſe of Repreſentatives was tolerably moderate, yet that of the Senate was as warm as any thing could be produced. He read extracts from both, and compared them with each other, giving the credit, which in his opinion, was due to the moſt moderate.

The firſt and moſt neceſſary ſtep to be taken was, to put all the belligerent powers upon the ſame footing, which could not be an offence to any. But it was ſaid that to recommend this meaſure to the executive, was to dictate to him; that it was carrying humility on the front of the miniſter who ſhould be employed. What! ſaid Mr. S. would it be to carry humility in the front, to ſay, "I come to place you on the ſame footing with the moſt favored nation?" It certainly could not; ſince it was the language of right reaſon—of juſtice.

As to dictating to the executive, could it be called dictating, when we merely expreſs our opinion and advice to him on points, which he has himſelf laid before us, and in order to deliberate on which we were thus unuſually called together; very low and debaſing indeed, muſt be the ſituation of this houſe, if they were to be muzzled and prevented from laying their ſentiments before the chief magiſtrate of the union. When treaties are made, we are told they are laws over which we have no power—If we dare not ſpeak on the ſubject before they are made, is this houſe reduced, merely to the odious taſk of laying taxes, without being allowed to expreſs its ſenſe on any other important public meaſures connected with them? Why does the Preſident communicate theſe things to us, if we are not allowed to expreſs any ſentiments about them? Why do the people elect their repreſentatives, all over this widely extended empire—if, when they are convened, they are not allowed the faculty of expreſſing their opinions on the deareſt intereſts of their conſtituents?—But it is ſtated that this will create diviſions among the branches of government, who ought always to act and think alike. Were this the caſe, there was no uſe to divide the government, as our conſtitution does, into three branches—they might all have been left in one, and then no accidents of this kind would have happened; but the fact is, this very diviſion of the branches was deviſed in order that they might operate as checks on each other. The people thought it better that a diviſion of this kind ſhould prevent acting at all, than that we ſhould act haſtily and unadviſedly.—Thus when a law, after mature deliberation, paſſes this houſe as wiſe and good, the ſenate were not obliged on this account, to ſee it in the ſame light; they judge for themſelves, and if they ſee cauſe reject it, and no complaint takes place on our part becauſe they do ſo. In another government, indeed that of England, all the branches have been contrived in the moſt perfect union, kings, lords, and commons all agree, but hath the government been the better for this? Happy had it been for that nation, had this not been the caſe. Many an unwiſe meaſure they have gone into, might then, fortunately for the nation, have been totally prevented.

But it hath been ſaid we ought to expreſs the higheſt indignation at the conduct of France. Let us examine for a moment on what this is founded. Three grounds have been mentioned—the diſmiſſion of our miniſter, the ſpoliation on our ſhips, and the interference with our government, in attempting to divide the people from it. As to the firſt, the diſmiſſion of our miniſter, ſaid Mr. S, nobody can feel more ſenſibly than I do the indignity; but it only leads me to regret, as I have often already expreſſed my regrets, at our ſending ſo many diplomatic gentlemen to Europe. Wretched will be our caſe, if we are embroiled whenever thoſe gentlemen ſhall be refuſed, or uncivilly treated. All hiſtory is full of inſtances of wars, founded on ſuch points of etiquette as theſe, and they admoniſh us only to avoid employing embaſſies, as much as poſſible, to avoid theſe dangers from our foreign connections. But it ſeems, the directory, by Mr. Pinckney's letter, at the ſame time ſent away 13 other foreign miniſters; yet we don't hear that theſe nations went to a war on this account. One of them was Sweden, a very powerful maritime nation, poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fleet, her miniſter was diſmiſſed—She contented herſelf with ſending away the French miniſter alſo, and here the diſpute ended. But ſurely allowance ought to be made for the preſent revolutionary ſtate of France. If all things do not proceed there with the order they ought; it is perhaps becauſe of their preſent warlike and revolutionary poſition, which cannot but mend every day, and ſhould induce us to make ſome allowance for them.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

FRENCH INFLUENCE—No. VI.

MR. RUSSELL,

REASONING from the nature of man, and of civil ſociety, abſtracted from experience, a philoſopher might fairly deduce, the dangerous nature, the pernicious effects of organized clubs—he would naturally obſerve, that ſuch aſſociations had a tendency to excite and foment a ſpirit of party, to localize and narrow the feelings of the members of them, to ſeparate their feelings, their pride, and their intereſt, from thoſe of the community at large—to eſtabliſh that bane of all governments, that monſter ſo univerſally dreaded in antient as well as modern times, the "*Imperium in imperio*"—that ſuch clubs when oppoſed to a government, become the more dangerous, as they were enabled to act with more ſyſtem, to preſerve more conſiſtency, to facilitate the communication of ſlander and traiterous objects, and to operate with more unity and ſtronger effect, than detached individuals poſſibly could do. But the melancholly tale, founded on the experience of the unhappy *French*, and corroborated by ſome intereſting events in this country, affords a darker picture.

Anarchy, inſurrection, rapine and murder, have marked the bloody footſteps of diſorganizing clubs in France, and if we have happily eſcaped theſe baneful effects, theſe horrid outrages, it is rather to be attributed to the good ſenſe of our people, the wiſdom and prudence of our rulers, than to any ſpirit of moderation, any ſolid principles of virtue, in our "*Conſtitutional*" ſocieties. The only ſtriking feature, which was ever unveiled to the eye of an injured and indignant public, was a mean, ſervile, childiſh imitation, of the maternal club, at *Paris*. They copied, *like the Chineſe*, with too much minuteneſs: They adopted not only the captivating principles of French "Liberty and Equlity" but they introduced their ſtyle,—their bombaſtic and turgid expreſſions: they affected alſo the Republican rudeneſs (in France termed ſimplicity)—in their manners, their conduct, and converſation. Like them, too, they attempted to influence the public opinion, with raree ſhows, by civic feaſts, by republican ſymbols, by revolutionary *muſic*. They even dared at certain periods to applaud the cut throat tunes intended to excite French mobs to plunder, outrage and murder, and to cenſure American muſic, commemorative of our national honor.

So widely diffuſive was their influence, ſo ſubverſive of national pride, and national honor, that a cold apathy appeared to pervade the great maſs of the community. The baſeſt inſults upon our government, or neutral rights, from French inſolence, not only eſcaped cenſure, but found daſtardly advocates. If there were in the nation ſome who burned with indignation at thoſe abuſes, they were either intimidated by the threats, or overawed with the influence of *what appeared* to be the public opinion. While on the other hand through the inſtrumentality of the Jacobins, the people were inflamed and outrageous at every aggreſſion of the Britiſh. Every injury, every outrage of that nation, (all of which were unjuſtifiable) were magnified and diſtorted. War, horrid war, with that inſolent foe, was the moſt moderate meaſure we could adopt. *Honeſtus*, at one time the prop and the oracle of the Jacobin Club at Boſton, in a ſpeech which will not ſoon be forgotten, undertook to prove that we were at that time, and had long been at *open war* with Great Britain. This *great* ſtateſman, has now changed his tone, and viewing injuries through the denſe medium of gallic influence, he cannot perceive any thing irritating, any thing unjuſtifiable, any thing indeed which is not *commendable*, in the conduct of France, towards America. The prudence of our executive in preferring honorable negociation to humiliating war, in the caſe of Great Britain, was called puſillanimity, nay it was even hinted, that WASHINGTON was abſorbed in the vortex of *Britannic influence*.

In the caſe of French depredations, French barbarities, French inſults, more cruel, more outrageous, more unwarrantable, more *ungrateful* to a country, which honeſtly and *ſincerely cheriſhed* her cauſe, no meaſures can be too lenient, no condeſcenſion too mean. Though her haughty tyrants, in all the turgid inſolence of power, ſhould kick our miniſters from their preſence, and ſpurn at our humble and modeſt ſupplications—though with more bombaſtic pomp than would diſgrace an Eaſtern Vizir, the Directory did in "*fact*," refuſe to admit our *ſpecial Envoy* (for ſuch was Mr. Pinckney) to an audience, diſdained to enter into a *correſpondence* with him, and made his ſecretary Maj. Rutledge, ſtand like a *lacquey*, behind their chairs—though with an inſolence, unparalleld even in their treatment to the degraded *Hollanders*, or the wretched *Genevans*, they have inſiſted in *writing*, that they will not receive "ANY *Miniſter*" from the United States, until we have complied with all the unreaſonable and humiliating demands of France: Yet there are ſtill to be found in this country, miſerable ſycophants who not only *palliate* but *applaud* this infamous conduct—

who rejoice in their country's woe—who would kiss the hand that lacerates, and bow to the imperious head, which dictates such disgraceful terms to our country. That these sentiments are solely the effects of the influence I have described, and that we have always had more reason to be offended with France than with Great Britain, I shall attempt to prove hereafter.

LEONIDAS.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE writings under the signature of "*Leonidas*," do honor to the head, and heart of the writer: As a *Statesman* he appears to be thoroughly acquainted with the dispositions and proceedings of our Government towards France: As a *Patriot* he is anxious to exonerate his country from those libellous charges of *perfidy* and *ingratitude*, which have been made against her by *Genet*, *Fauchet*, and *Adet*; and which have been aided by the abominable treachery of many American Arnolds, who have sold their consciences for French gold, and have belied and traduced the legitimate government of a country which is disgraced in having given birth to them; merely that they might find favour in the sight of the rulers of France; and share in the general plunder of friends and foes.

That the American Republic should silently submit to the repeated *libels* on its government, and people; that it should tamely bear insult and outrage; appears to be the wish of those who have grown callous to the same infamous line of conduct: But Heaven be praised, such is not the sentiment of the great body of the American people; nor such the creed of her ablest champions and defenders: The satellites of France, thro' the medium of certain jacobin vehicles of slander, have spread far and wide their calumnies against the constituted authorities; charged our courts of justice with violating the laws of the land, and existing treaties; denounced the men whom the citizens of America have seen leading their armies to victory in the cause of liberty; or presiding at the head of our councils.

To refute the charges, and shew the falsehood of those calumnies and denunciations, is a bounden duty on every man who has time and talents equal to the task: The latter falls to the lot of *Leonidas*, and it is hoped he will never be weary in well-doing.

PHILO LEONIDAS.

LONDON, March 27.

ADDRESS TO THE NATOIN.

Potman-square, March 27, 1767.

It was my intention to have entered my Protest on the Journals of the House of Lords the day after I moved my Address to his majesty for peace, and for that purpose I went to the clerk's office, and to my utter surprise I found that my address had never been entered upon the Journals. Upon inquiry I was informed that Lord Kenyon had taken it home with him. I wish at all events that the public should be in possession of my Protest, and I hereby pledge myself to my country and to the House of Lords, that I will this day, in my place, in that House, demand the fullest reparation for this insult, offered thro *me* to the *whole* House, in this illegal and unprecedented manner.

PROTEST.

DISSENTIENT, First, Because seeing no means of salvation for this country but by an *immediate*, *sincere* and *lasting* PEACE, I think the Address, which I moved March 23, 1797, calculated to produce that happy event, and that a refusal to carry that Address to the Throne, tends to a continuation of this cruel war, which I hold to be certain and inevitable ruin.

Secondly, Because a secretary of state's moving that an address to his majesty on the 30th December, 1796, should be read, is a poor, weak, and rude manner (to say no worse of it) of answering the arguments advanced in my address.

Thirdly, Because I believe that the arguments advanced by me, have never before been touched upon even in debate, and no attempt having been made to answer those arguments, the conclusion which the public must draw from it is, that they are perfectly unanswerable.

Fourthly, Because it was my sincere wish that the eyes of his majesty should be opened to the dangers with which he is surrounded, and that giving peace to his exhausted subjects, and restoring to them their rights, should be his own gracious act.

Fifthly, Because I have the highest authority for every sentiment respecting the "œconomy and reform of abuses," which I recommended: namely, his majesty's own words, in that most excellent and patriotic speech made at the close of the American war, and which I quoted in my reply.

Sixthly, Because whenever a nation is in the situation we are in at present, it requires the united energy and public spirit of the whole nation, to re establish its credit, and I am persuaded that energy and public spirit are only to be obtained by the public possessing their ancient free constitution, which they so justly revere; and I maintain, that according to common law, which is common sense, and according to "the *true* sprit of the constitution," which is founded in wisdom, liberty, and justice, the people in Great Britain have a right, and ought to be fairly and equally represented in *that*, which, by its very name, is *their* house of Parliament.

Seventhly, Because I hold the borough system, and every other system of corporation that has of late years crept into practice, to be directly contrary to the true spirit of the constitution, and big with the most alarming evils to King and People, and that to confer the honor of peerage on men who have no other merit than that of commanding Boroughs, and performing Ministerial jobs, *degrades* that high dignity, and takes away one of the greatest motives that actuates the human mind, the hope of reward, by making it unworthy the acceptance of those men for whom it was intended—men who have rendered great and distinguished services to their country, by their valor, their talents, or their learning.

Eighthly, Because I am desirous of making this public avowal of my principles,—which nothing on earth shall make me alter, and which I learn from the acts and writings of our ancestors, who loved liberty and understood it.

Ninthly, Because I am resolved, whenever I see danger, *boldly* and *independently*, to the full extent of my ability, to discharge my duty to my King and Country.

OXFORD & MORTIMER.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

DIED, on Tuesday last in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH ORR Mc. KECHNIE, wife of Mr. Lundin Mc. Kechnie of this City. Mrs. Mc. Kechnie sustained a lingering sickness with the fortitude and resignation characteristic of the christian.

An Eastern paper says that some of the Clergy have lately omitted praying for the destruction of the Pope.

A New-York paper says that there is no longer any question on the subject of the authenticity of Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Mazzei. What will the world think now of the views of our French partizans?

Admiral Vandeput is arrived at Halifax from the Chesapeake.

"The ship Alligator is arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. (says the Centinel) in 4 days from Liverpool, and brings nothing new: Thus evaporates the story of a second embassy to Paris."

Extract of a letter from the captain of the schooner Susannah, dated Guadaloupe, 2d April.

"I am sorry to inform you of our ill success on the voyage. I left Cape Henry on the 25th of February, and on the 12th of March, five leagues N. W. of Antigua was captured by a French privateer mounting two guns and forty men, who took myself and three men out of the schooner, put a prize-master and seven Frenchmen on board, and brought us to this place, where, after two days, our trial commenced—both vessel and cargo condemned—myself plundered of books, quadrant, and most of my cloathes; and what is still worse, the whole of my people put in gaol, and myself threatened very hard. There are upwards of forty Americans in gaol in this place, besides a great number that have been exchanged with the English. Our treatment is most intolerable; worse than that of the Turks in Algiers—insulted by every black scamp, and they protected by the government. Nothing is more common here than for a black soldier to have a white man arrested for the smallest offence—I don't know what to compare it to, for I am sure the Moors in Barbary have more humanity—All the black American seamen are obliged to work for the republic, and have only three quarters of a pound of bread and four ounces of cod fish for twenty four hours. They condemn all vessels cleared out for the West-Indies, except for Guadaloupe, there has been about ten condemned since I was here. I have not been able to see my people since they were were put in gaol, except one, who works for the republic—We are not permitted to go to the gaol, as they have an idea that America will declare war against them. If I were to insert the whole of my ill usage it would take two or three sheets of paper. They condemn vessels, some for one thing and some for another; any thing will answer if they want the cargo—The owners of the privateers are the judges, so that every one trys his own cause. I shall be at home, I suppose, some time in May, and hope to find congress sitting; I am determined to go before them, and if they will not give us satisfaction, nor suffer us to defend ourselves, I will never sail under the flag again, for I am determined to have satisfaction at the risk of my life and salvation.—I have taken charge of a ship here for St. Thomas's, where I shall make all possible dispatch for home. Ships of 200 tons sell here for 100 Joes.

"I shall be obliged to leave my people here; I have tried every means to get them out, but all to no purpose.

"The following is a list of American vessels condemned since I have been here: Brig Sally, capt. Baty, from Baltimore, with corn and flour; Lady Walter Storff, Gutterson, Philadelphia; Maria Wilmans, Gardner, Baltimore, cargo condemned, vessel cleared; Calliope, Leonard, New-York, from Teneriffe with wine; Sally, Vetet, Rhode-Island, from the Coast of Africa, with slaves; Schr. Adventure, Compton, Baltimore, from Demerara, with coffee; Brig Betsey, ——, New-York; Amelia, ——, Boston; and myself—together with a great number at Point Petre, have all been condemned within this ten days, and all their crews put into gaol."

Accounts from Lisbon, to April 11, inform—That admiral Jarvis's squadron, re-inforced by 5 sail of the line from England, and the 4 Spanish prizes had sailed from thence in quest of the united Spanish and French armada, which it was said had sailed from Cadiz for the Mediterranean. The United Fleet after being reinforced by the French squadron, amounted to about 30 sail of the line. The English fleet comprised only 24. (Col. Centinel.)

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.	days.
Ship Iudia, Ashmead	Madras, 105
Brig American, Town	Port-de-Paix, 14
Diana, Eastburn	London, 52
Schooner Maria, Wilson, returned in distress.	
Sloop Patty, Mitchell,	Alexandria 10
Rhoda, Rowden,	St. John's 13

The schr. Maria, Wilson from hence to Gonaives left the cape the 24th inst—on 25th sprung a leak and put back. On the 26th, at 10, A. M. lat. 38, 29, about 12 leagues S. E. of the Capes, was boarded by the French privateer Pandour. Capt. Wilson was ordered on board with his papers—the capt. of the privateer finding that the Maria was bound to a French port, and informed of her distress, immediately dismissed her. The Pandour has been a three masted schooner—is now a brig with yellow sides, low stern, no head and her guns housed, and is said to have only 6 on board.—A ship and 2 schooners were standing off, at a distance, but capt. W. did not learn who they were. Off the Light House spoke a small yellow sided brig bound to St. Domingo, and informed her of the privateer.

Extract from the journal of the ship India, Capt. Ashmead, from Madras.

The English ship Berwick, which had arrived at Madras at the last of January, and spoke the American ships Illustrious President and Atlantic, a short time before near the Equinoctial.

The Ganges, Capt. Green, arrived at Calcutta about the 15th January.

A ship under Danish colours arrived at Madras the latter end of January, from Manilla: left at that port two American ships, Capt. Prince and Dobel of Boston, and an American ship from Botany Bay, master's name forgot.

March 27. Spoke the ship Jane, Capt. M'Pherson, from Calcutta for Philadelphia, a little to the eastward of Cape L'Agallas.

May 17. Spoke the ship Neptune, Capt. Miller, from Calcutta, for New-York, out 118 days, all well.

May 19. Spoke a small schooner, "the Dart of New-York," on her stern, a prize to a Bermudian privateer, and bound to Bermuda, but did not learn the privateer's name that had taken her.

The mate of the Nancy, Perry, which sailed a few days ago from this port to London, is arrived in town, with the information of the capture of that ship on Tuesday morning last, a little to the southward of the Capes, by a French privateer of 14 guns (a brig called the Pandour.) She captured the same evening the brig Two Sisters, Sherer, from hence to Jamaica, and sent them both for the Cape. The privateer was from Curacoa, and the captain said he had orders to capture all American vessels to or from British ports, and has sent a copy of his orders to this city. They had taken five vessels before, but none of this port. They put 12 of the people on board of a pilot boat, from whence they have come up in a schooner from Alexandria.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

The following genuine letter is from a gentleman of intelligence and veracity—its contents are highly interesting at this moment.

Extract of a letter from Holland, dated 3d of February.

Very soon after you wrote the elections of President and Vice-President were compleated: they have excited in England, in France and in Holland, a degree of interest and attention, which proves the rising importance of the United States. The event has been expected with a degree of feeling, of trepidation, of ardent wishes in favor of one or the other candidate, which has afforded one more melancholy proof, of the profoundly rooted principle of animosity, which at this moment arms one half of the human race against the other. All the friends and partisans of ancient establishments, good or bad, throughout Europe, all the adherents of Great-Britain, all the people who have property yet left in their hands, all the peaceable, moderate and humane, and all the enemies to the present French administration, a motley mixture, whose sentiments one would imagine never to concur in any one point, agree in their wishes for one of the persons considered as candidates: while all the adherents to the present French government, all those who pant for revolutions, all those who are by anticipation feeding upon the plunder of the present proprietors, all those who are fattening upon war, and raising fortunes upon the misery of nations, all the remaining enthusiasts for democracy, all who desire to see the United States at war with Britain, are equally zealous in favor of another. They seem on both sides to fancy, that the destiny not only of America, but of Europe, is, in a manner, suspended upon the decision, and both have already indulged in the exultation of announcing that the choice has fallen upon him whom they respectively favor.

The first object of our attention at this time, is the predicament in which we stand towards France. Nothing new has turned up, except rumours and reports propagated by the usual French mechanism to operate upon the public opinion. Our American letters generally say, that the late conduct of the French government has not occasioned any alarm in the United States. I cannot say the same of the Americans in Europe; many of the friends of our government are frightened; and the impression produced upon our stocks is considerable. Every artifice of France is at work, and there is scarcely any thing operating to counteract it. In general the alarm is heightened by Americans themselves. I have, in former letter, given you a statement of the interest and motives which concur to bias the minds of our countrymen now in Europe, and informed you, that Paris has long been the resort of many individuals, to whom the destruction of our government, and a civil war in the United States, are objects of desire and pursuit.

It cannot be too strenuously repeated, because the final event depends altogether upon this single point of fact. The French government have been led to believe that the people of the United States, have but a feeble attachment to their government, and will not support them in a contest with France. It is upon the idea of this internal weakness and division alone, that the French have hitherto ventured upon their late measures, and, as they are still flattered with the same hope, it is impossible to ascertain how far it will lead them. The event of the presidential election, as now announced, has exceedingly mortified them. Upon a train which they had so long been concerting and laying, they had founded and been encouraged in the most sanguine expectation of settling the choice, The effect which they certainly did produce, that of throwing thirteen or fourteen votes into one scale, which, but for them, would have been in the other, and their approximation to success, has rather stimulated further exertions, than deterred them from repeating their experiment. Their ill success has provoked, without discouraging them, and they are assured, that by persevering and bearing harder upon us, they shall compel the American government to submit or succeed in overturning it. I speak not from simple conjecture, but from inferences confirmed by personal observation, and by intelligence tolerably direct.

They know perfectly well, that if the matter should be brought to an hostile issue, and the American people support the measures of their government, France must give up the contest. They know that France, by doing her worst, cannot essentially hurt us externally; as to her sending an army against us, they have not the most distant idea of it; and you may judge from the issue of their expedition against Ireland, in what a condition their naval power is. Ships it is indeed possible for them to build and rig; but sailors and marine officers they cannot make, and they have them not. This famous Irish expedition, besides all its preparatory expenses, has cost them three ships of the line, three flutes, two frigates, two cutters, several transports, four or five thousand men, and a great deal of damage to all their vessels returned. From the first moment of their sailing, until the return of the last transport, every circumstance that has been related of them, or that they relate themselves, shews their total destitution of naval skill or experience. One would imagine from the accounts, that they had not on board the whole fleet, a man capable of managing a sail boat. The French papers still announce very pompously that great preparations are making for a second expedition, but the general Hoche is appointed to another command, and if they venture out with their fleet again, it will only be to meet with a more disastrous fate. As to their allies, Spain and Holland, nothing is to be expected from any concert of operations between them. The history of the late Duth expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, affords two important incidents from which the conclusions are inevitable. That expedition was planned in concert with the French, and at three several stations on the passage they had engaged to furnish a reinforcement of troops. at every one of them they totally failed. On the very first appearance of the English squadron, the Dutch sailors almost unanimously stripped off their three colored cockades, substituted the orange badges in their stead, rose upon their officers, and would not suffer the admiral to employ the said resource of burning or injuring his ships, but compelled him to surrender them up at discretion, and seven eights of them immediately entered into the British service. The same temper prevails among the seamen here in the Texel; and it is but a few days since, I heard a marine officer say, in answer to general Rewbell, a brother of the French director, who was enquiring why their maritime exertions here were so feeble: "you know that almost all our sailors are against us."

What sort of harmony of operations at sea between France and Spain is to be anticipated, may be judged from the well known circumstance, that many of the Spanish ships are commanded by French emigrants, and when a Spanish squadron lately put into the harbor of Toulon, some of those officers were arrested, imprisoned, and with difficulty rescued by the Spanish admiral from the municipal administration of the place.

In this country, the conviction, as far as I can judge, is universal, that they have much to loose and nothing to gain, by a difference with the United States. Our commerce and our payments are almost the only resources, the enjoyment of which is yet left them. In my conversations with their merchants, and even with members of their government, they freely acknowledge this, though they as freely say, they fear that they should be forced to follow whatever France should dictate to them, and this is unquestionably true. An intelligent and considerable merchant of Rotterdam told me, a few days ago, that he was glad the French government had determined to intercept our trade with England, because it would essentially injure Great-Britain, and must be excused by reasons of state. I asked him, what he thought would be the consequence of an embargo of six months laid by the American government? "It would bring us all," said he, "English, French and ourselves to your terms, but the American government cannot carry it through."

At O'Ellers's Hotel.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining;

On Monday Evening, May 29th, at 8 o'clock,

Will be delivered,

The effects of *Ambition* and *Guilt*, considered, traced and exemplified in the character of

MACBETH;

With a recitation of the whole character, and moral and critical observations on the character and the author.

Tickets (half a dollar each) to be had of Mr. Poulson, at the Library, and at the Bar of O'Ellers' Hotel.

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the sign of the Indian Queen, south Fourth-street. He will be happy to wait on those who wish to satisfy themselves of the efficacy of his

Patent Metallic Points;

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for sale the instruments, with the necessary instructions for using them.

May 29. dtf

For sale, or to be let,

A new three story brick house.

AT the Merchants' Coffee-house, on Friday next, the 2d of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, will be sold by public vendue, a genteel three story house. It is pleasantly situated on the south side of Arch-street, the fourth house above Fourth-street. It may be viewed any time before the sale. Terms are one fourth in approved notes at 60 days, and the remainder in seven years on security and interest annually. If not sold it will be put up to be let on a lease of seven years. Immediate possession may be given. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale, by

Richard Footman & Co.

Auctioneers.

May 29. d5t

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Bright's Wharf, where he has for sale

24 hogsheads Cod Fish.

A store to let,

In Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets.

May 29. 6p

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the best Dutch Gunpowder for sale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, south Third-street.

May 27. eo6t

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun, at his Compting-house, No. 89, South Third-street,

A quantity of the best

Boston mess Beef in whole and half barrels fit for ship's use

Do. Pork do.

A quantity of Sherry Wine

A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, just landed from Bordeaux

Chocolate in Boxes

Rice, Cotton, Castile Soap, and

Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.

May 27. eo6t

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, just received, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

March 29. (o)p

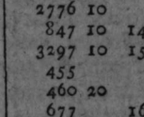
LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, 30th May, a Representation of new and various

Equestrian Exercises,

And other Stage Performances, of which particulars will be given in the bills of the day.



For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner

Fair American,

Virginia built—burthen about 700 barrels flour—two years old—and can be sent to sea immediately.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

No. 5, Dock-street.

May 29. d1w

Southwark Printing-Office,

No. 294, South Second-street.

IF encouraged, Timothy Mountford, will publish from this office, a newspaper, entitled, *The Southwark Gazette, and Philadelphia Register*; the utility of which, no one can doubt of who considers the distance between this and other offices.

He will send papers on the morning of every Thursday and Saturday, to such places as his subscribers shall direct.

The price of this Gazette will be Four Dollars per year, payable as follows: One dollar when called for—one dollar at the expiration of six months—and one dollar at the end of every subsequent term of three months.

Literary essays will be gladly received and inserted gratis—Advertisements at the usual rates.

☞ Apply to WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun. Esquire, at his house in front of the office, who will receive subscriptions.

Subscriptions will also be received by the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. *Young, Mills & Son, Thomas Dobson, John Ormrod, William W Woodward, and Samuel Richardet*, Merchants' Coffee-house.

May 29. 3peo.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

90th Day's Drawing, May 13.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
92		11665		24580	10	39848	
486		12210		647		913	
540		446		726	20	40964	20
1123		815		25435		41117	
201		996	10	26089		201	
280	10	13168		768		312	
805		195	10	28132		427	
2776	10	259	10	512	10	589	
847	10	14858		601		777	
3297	10	15216		610		790	
455		805	10	29588		42089	10
460	20	959	10	30556		235	
677		16797		828	10	391	
4139	10	912		968		485	10
245		17088		31879	10	43158	
300	10	089		32074	10	187	
366	10	212		331	10	233	
5134		427		585		270	
503		908		955		44304	10
871		935		33800	10	509	
921		18107		991		45245	
6201		734		34192		447	
234		771	20	615		803	
414		19405	10	36409	10	853	
491		499		566		46189	
527		504	20	621		243	10
7109		806		37050	10	494	10
301	10	888		405	10	47216	10
479		985		521		289	
735		987		603	10	311	
745		20025		631		512	
8013	10	948		38000		910	
9293		21203		033	10	48592	
682		809	10	162		667	10
746	10	947		396	10	949	
10027		996		39028	10	49856	
469	10	22235	10	529	20		
11042	10	884		782			

91st day's Drawing—May 15.

229		15154		30749		38829	10
1240		567		782	10	39587	
4073		868	10	31613		969	
5235		16158		654		40113	10
352		470		876	10	194	
6263	10	18570	10	896		297	
282	10	19210		32061		41041	10
377		20667		237		084	25
456		21255		403		285	50
783		454	10	529		839	
7077		23145		648	10	42141	
343		271		33027	25	933	
416		24666	10	179		43075	
1089		498	10	34052	10	44049	10
419		25970	10	159	10	69	
573	10	26167		35510	10	164	10
11175		367		631	10	940	
506		574		675	10	45091	
831		762		896		435	
12604		862		36364	10	461	
767		27490	10	374	10	907	10
13171		825	10	37017		912	
367	20	28393		148		46355	25
376	10	29307		257	10	48637	
597		645		447		49707	10

92d Day's Drawing—May 20.

113		12970		27053		37007	
382		13028		422	10	963	
482		284	10	447	10	38057	
1490	10	417		592		091	
524		513	10	735		270	
997		14064		838	10	852	50
2079		275		909		39389	
248		355		28532		487	10
869		799	10	29091		627	
917		15000	20	205		40149	
3124		053		786		414	
611	10	16074		866		628	
888		653		916		895	
4409		943		30172	10	42194	
687	10	18132	10	207		357	
784		469		274		466	
841	10	19124		422	10	624	
942		348	10	866		685	
5022	10	381	10	960		24661	
407	10	20712		31316		695	
452	50	802	20	744		709	
553		981	10	886		982	
6624		21216		975	10	45183	
7147	10	22061	10	32132	20	788	
387		619	20	338		46034	
927	10	23165		461		041	
975		306		665		790	
8638		874		33297		981	
9217		972	10	320		47009	
681		24407	10	598	10	184	
10881	10	507	10	837		866	
971		764	10	34438	10	932	
11011		25165		685	10	48833	
084	10	279		36242		644	
650	10	834		255	10	49040	
12098	10	26276		376		181	
463		347	10	792			
762	10	748		894			

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

Of a SUPERIOR QUALITY,

HYSON
YOUNG HYSON
And IMPERIAL } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,

FOR SALE BY

A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,

No. 60 Dock-street.

May 22 mw&s9t

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale
At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,
No. 119 Chesnut-Street,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]
A FEW COPIES OF THE
RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES
OF THE UNITED STATES,
For the Year 1795,—
Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.
February 22. §.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.
Nov. 5. tth&f.

Advertisement.

To be sold at private sale,

A LIKELY strong bay HORSE, 5 years old, fit for the saddle. Also, a likely full blooded MARE, 4 years old, runs well, and is now fit for the path—they are lately from Virginia, and may be seen at the stables of James M'Cawley, No. 45 in Cherry alley. Any person desirous to buy either or both, must apply to the owner, at Mr. Valley's corner of Cherry-alley and Fourth-street.
May 22. 3t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury
STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

GOLD AND SILVER
Bullion.

THE highest price in ready money will be given for gold or silver bullion, old gold or silver, or gold dust, at No. 29, North Seventh-street.
April 20 2aw6w

A FEW BOXES OF
Bologna Sausages,

Of a superior quality, to be Sold at No. 190. South Front-Street.
April 20, eotf

THE holders of Robert Morris and John Nicholson's notes and acceptances, deposited as collateral securities for the engagements of Edward Fox and James Greenleaf, are requested to

TAKE NOTICE

That the subscribers, at the request and by the authority of the holders of near nine tenths of the amount of the paper above alluded to, have received from George Simpson, Esq an assignment of the trust under which the said notes and acceptances are secured, together with all the deeds and obligations thereunto attached—therefore any application for sale of any part of said property is to be made to

THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
HENRY PRATT,
JOHN MILLER, jun.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

March 2. m&th f

Notice.

April 3d. 1797.

THE Managers of the Canal Lottery, No. II, an nounce to the public, that the drawing will positively commence on the twenty-ninth of May next. Tickets to be had of either of the managers, and at the Canal Office.

WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 3 mth, t29thM

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"
Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"
Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.
February 18. tu&f

To be sold or let,

And immediate possession given,

A genteel two story Brick House;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-street, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a stable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a considerable part of the purchase money if good security is given.

William Coxe, jun.
May 17. 2awtf

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.
May 9.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers,
price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States; exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Imported in the ship Pigou,
And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.
May 25. eod6t.

All persons who have any demands

Against the estate of John Finlay, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly attested on or before the 20th of May next—and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT HENDERSON, } *Administrators*
JOHN M'CARA, }
April 26.

Translations.

MEMORIALS, advertisements, epistolary, and other writings in French and English, undertaken by Samuel Chandler, A. M. translator of Le Moniteur, L'Observateur, Les Quatre Fils Aymons, L'Heroine Americain, and many other French authors.

S. C. has been in the habit of compiling for the most approved publications, & occasionally attending where the hurry of business may require his immediate attendance.

Encouraged and assisted by gentlemen of abilities, he proposes publishing by subscription, a work in French and English, by the title of *The American Spectator.* The prospectus may be seen at his lodgings, No. 67, *Arch-street.*
April 27. †

Benjamin & Jacob Johnson,
No. 147 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE just received by the Connecticut and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a general assortment of well chosen

DRY GOODS,

For the ensuing Season, for sale on the lowest terms for cash or the common credit.

A large collection of Books at their usually moderate prices.
4th month, 25th, 1797, tw&f4

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land,

the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
May 8 w3m

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.
Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale —This Lottery will positively commence drawing the 29th day of May next—Check books for registering and examination in this, the City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries, now drawing, are kept—also information where Tickets in Washington, No. 2. and Patterson may be had—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at ten dollars each, and as soon as issued, Tickets in all the other Lotteries authorized by the Legislature of this state will be for sale.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends who wish to sell bank stock, certificates, bills of exchange or notes, houses, land, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
April 8. 2aw

TEAS.

A FEW chests of Imperial, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas of a superior quality for sale at the store of the subscriber, the north-west corner of Market and Third-streets.

Patent Shot.

ALSO,

A large CELLAR to be let at a very low rent. Enquire as above of RICHARD WISTAR.
April 29. stu&th1m

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tavern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 2tawtf.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.
Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—
For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street.
May 18 th4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000	dollars,
& cash 30,000, are				50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of				10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	-	10,000
10 do.	1,000	-	-	10,000
20 do.	500	-	-	10,000
00 do.	100	-	-	10,000
200 do.	50	-	-	10,000
400 do.	25	-	-	10,000
1,000 do.	20		-	20,000
15,000 do.	10		-	150,000
16,739 Prizes.				
33,261 Blanks.				
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,				400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.
mwf

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.
April 3. §

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.
May 13 §

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three story Brick House;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennsylvania, the lot on which it stands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-street. The house is about 50 feet in front on Lodge alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-street, being a street which leads from Chesnut-street and Carter's alley into Dock-street at the horse market. The house consists of ten lodging rooms, with six fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extensive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eastward between this house and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handsome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame stable and dwelling house on Goforth-street. The premises now rent for £.318 per annum. To be sold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*
April 20 3awtf

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, North Second-street,
A few doors above Arch-street,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholesale or retail, on the lowest terms, a general assortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact measures, decanters and wine glasses; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in sets and separate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jersey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the shortest notice.
May 11. dtf

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.
10 m4w

To be sold at private sale,

A TWO story dwelling house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, state of New-Jersey, in a healthy and pleasant situation. The house is of brick, containing four good sized rooms, with a convenient kitchen and cellar. The lot, on which is a stable, &c. contains about an acre of land of the best quality, with a front sufficient to admit two or three large houses, independent of that part at present occupied by the house.

For further particulars enquire of Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esq. in Burlington, or Joseph Reed, No. 214, High-street, Philadelphia.
May 12. eo2w

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,
Price 37 1-2 cents,
Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUPPLEMENTARY to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.
May 22 mwf3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every stage of that disease, without the use of mercury or restraint of diet, in any case recent and simple, on application at No. 113, Chesnut-street, opposite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himself, that no system of cure (however specious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for these two centuries past, and united experience affirms, that any substitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary must be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheless, he undertakes, however complicated the case, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's constitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-street, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until seven; but any other time at his dwelling house, in Chesnut-street.
May 16. dtf

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further assessment of fifteen dollars is levied on each share, payable in the following instalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1st of June.
One quarter on the 1st September.
One quarter on the 1st Dec. next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures directed by the Constitution, will be exacted

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treasurer.
May 15 6tm

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,
Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.

☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.
May 19. tues. & sa. 3w

For Sale,

At this Office,
No. 119 Chesnut-street,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the
GEORGIA LANDS.
March 13 §

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.
Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶th3t